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(54) **Droplet deposition apparatus.**

(57) A pulsed droplet ink jet printer has at least one channel (24) communicating with a nozzle (40). The side wall (30) of the channel is formed as a shear mode piezo-electric actuator. Electrodes (38, 39) applied to the actuator enable an electric field to be applied such that the actuator moves in the direction of the field to change the liquid pressure in the channel and thereby eject a droplet through the nozzle (40). The actuator can be made in two parts (32, 33) so as to deform, in cross section, to a chevron formation.

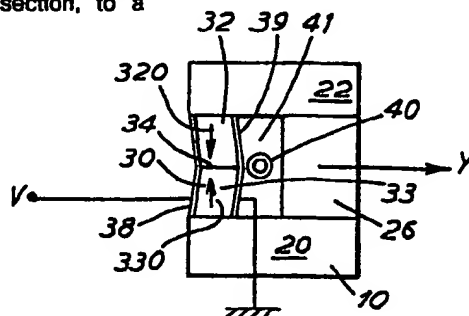


FIG. 1(c)

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DROPLET DEPOSITION APPARATUS

This invention relates to pulsed droplet deposition apparatus. Typical of this kind of apparatus are pulsed droplet ink jet printers, often also referred to as "drop-on-demand" ink jet printers. Such printers are known, for example, from United States patent specifications 3,946,398 (Kyser & Sears), 3,683,212 (Zoltan) and 3,747,120 (Stemme). In these specifications an ink or other liquid channel is connected to an ink ejection nozzle and a reservoir of the liquid employed. A piezo-electric actuator forms part of the channel and is displaceable in response to a voltage pulse and consequently generates a pulse in the liquid in the channel due to change of pressure therein which causes ejection of a liquid droplet from the channel.

The configuration of piezo-electric actuator employed by Kyser and Sears and Stemme is a diaphragm in flexure whilst that of Zoltan takes the form of a tubular cylindrically poled piezo-electric actuator. A flexural actuator operates by doing significant internal work during flexure and is accordingly not efficient. It is also not ideally suitable for mass production because fragile, thin layers of piezo-electric material have to be cut, cemented as a bimorph and mounted in the liquid channel. The cylindrical configuration also generates internal stresses, since it is in the form of a thick cylinder and the total work done per ejected droplet is substantial because the amount of piezo-electric material employed is considerable. The output impedance of a cylindrical actuator also proves not to be well matched to the output impedance presented by the liquid and the nozzle aperture. Both types of actuator, further, do not readily lend themselves to production of high resolution droplet deposition apparatus in which the droplet deposition head is formed with a multi-channel array, that is to say a droplet deposition head with a multiplicity of liquid channels communicating with respective nozzles.

Another form of pulsed droplet deposition apparatus is known from United States patent specification 4,584,590 (Fishbeck & Wright). This specification discloses an array of pulsed droplet deposition devices operating in shear mode in which a series of electrodes provided on a sheet of piezo-electric material divides the sheet into discrete deformable sections extending between the electrodes. The sheet is poled in a direction normal thereto and deflection of the sections takes place in the direction of poling. Such an array is difficult to make by mass-production techniques. Further it does not enable a particularly high density array of liquid channels to be achieved as is required in apparatus where droplets are to be deposited at

high density, as for example, in high quality pulsed droplet, ink jet printers.

It is accordingly one object of the present invention to provide single or multi-channel pulsed droplet deposition apparatus in which the piezo-electric actuator means are of improved efficiency and are better matched in the channel - or as the case may be, each channel to the output impedance of the liquid and nozzle aperture. Another object is to provide a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus with piezo-electric actuator means which readily lends itself to mass production. A still further object is to provide a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus which can be manufactured, more easily than the known constructions referred to, in high density multi-channel array form. Yet a further object is to provide a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus in multi-channel array form in which a higher density of channels, e.g. two or more channels per millimetre, can be achieved than in the known constructions referred to.

The present invention consists in a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus comprising a liquid droplet ejection nozzle, a pressure chamber with which said nozzle communicates and from which said nozzle is supplied with liquid for droplet ejection, a shear mode actuator comprising piezo-electric material and electrode means for applying an electric field thereto, and liquid supply means for replenishing in said chamber liquid expelled from said nozzle by operation of said actuator, characterised in that said actuator is disposed so as to be able under an electric field applied between said electrode means to move in relation to said chamber in shear mode in the direction of said field to change the liquid pressure in said chamber and thereby cause droplet ejection from said nozzle.

Suitably said chamber has a side wall of which said actuator forms a part at least, the liquid of said chamber and said actuator being thereby closely coupled.

Advantageously, said chamber is of generally rectangular cross-section formed by a pair of opposed longer walls and a pair of opposed shorter side walls and said actuator provides part at least of one of said longer side walls.

In one form of the invention said chamber comprises a channel and is characterised in that said shear mode actuator is provided in a wall of piezo-electric material having inner and outer faces extending alongside said channel and said electrode means comprise electrodes which are provided on and extend over substantial parts of said wall faces for applying an electric field in a direction transversely to said wall faces, said piezo-

electric material being disposed so as to be displaceable in shear mode in the direction of said field transversely to said channel to cause droplet ejection from said nozzle. Suitably, said actuator wall extends a substantial part of the length of said channel from said nozzle. In one preferred version, said actuator wall has opposite substantially parallel edge surfaces extending normal to said inner and outer wall faces along which it is connected to said channel in liquid tight manner, one of said edge surfaces being rigidly connected to said channel and a compliant sealing strip connecting the other of said edge surfaces to said channel. Advantageously said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls, one of said side walls providing said actuator wall, and is characterised in that said side and base walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material.

In a further form of the invention said actuator wall is formed with upper and lower oppositely orientated parts and opposite edge surfaces of said actuator wall which extend normal to said inner and outer faces thereof and lengthwise of said channel are secured to said channel in liquid tight manner whereby said applied electric field serves to deflect said actuator wall transversely to said channel.

Suitably, said actuator wall is formed with an inactive part intermediate said oppositely orientated parts.

In another form of the invention said actuator wall is formed with opposite edge surfaces extending normal to said inner and outer faces and lengthwise of said channel which are secured to said channel and in that said field electrodes comprise two pairs of opposed electrodes, one electrode of each pair being provided on and extending lengthwise of each of said inner and outer wall faces and said electrodes on the same face of each of said wall faces being spaced apart transversely thereof, whereby fields in respective opposite senses can be imparted to said actuator wall between the electrodes of each of said pairs of opposed electrodes to deflect said actuator wall transversely to said channel.

Suitably, said actuator wall is formed with upper and lower parts and with an inactive part between said upper and lower parts.

In another embodiment, the invention consists in a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus comprising a liquid droplet ejection nozzle, a pressure chamber with which said nozzle communicates and from which said nozzle is supplied with liquid for droplet ejection, a shear mode actuator comprising piezo-electric material and electrode means for applying an electric field thereto, and liquid supply means for replenishing in said chamber liquid expelled from said nozzle by operation of said ac-

tuator, characterised in that said actuator comprises crystalline material orientated for shear mode displacement, under an electric field applied by way of said electrode means, transversely to said field and is disposed so as to be able to move in relation to said chamber under said applied field to change the pressure in the chamber and thereby cause drop ejection from said nozzle.

Preferably, said shear mode actuator is a wall of piezo-electric material having inner and outer faces extending alongside said channel and said electrodes are disposed normal to said faces for applying an electric field in a direction lengthwise of said wall, said piezo-electric material being orientated so as to be displaceable in shear mode in a direction transversely to said field direction and to said channel to cause droplet ejection from said nozzle. Suitably, said actuator wall is formed with upper and lower oppositely orientated parts and opposite edge surfaces of said actuator wall which extend normal to said inner and outer faces thereof and lengthwise of said channel are secured to said channel in liquid tight manner whereby said applied electric field serves to deflect said actuator wall parts transversely to said channel.

Advantageously, each of said upper and lower wall parts is provided with a series of electrodes correspondingly spaced along the length of said wall, each disposed normal to said inner and outer wall faces and alternate electrodes in each series are electrically connected for application of electric fields in opposite senses in the lengthwise direction of said wall between successive electrodes, the field directions in adjoining parts of the upper and lower wall parts between corresponding pairs of electrodes in the series of the upper and the series of the lower wall part being opposed.

There is for many applications a need to produce multi-channel array pulsed droplet deposition apparatus. The attraction of using piezo-electric actuators for such apparatus is their simplicity and their comparative energy efficiency. Efficiency requires that the output impedance of the actuators is matched to that of the liquid in the associated channels and the corresponding nozzle apertures. An associated requirement of multi-channel arrays is that the electronic drive voltage and current match available, low cost, large scale integrated silicon chip specifications. Also, it is advantageous to construct drop deposition heads having a high linear density, i.e. a high density of liquid channels per unit length of the line of droplets which the head is capable of depositing, so that the specified deposited droplet density is obtained with at most one or two lines of nozzle apertures. A further requirement is that multi-channel array droplet deposition heads shall be capable of mass production by converting a single piezo-electric part into sev-

eral hundred or thousand individual channels in a parallel production process stage.

It has already been mentioned that the energy efficiency of a cylindrical actuator is not sufficiently good. Mass production of apparatus employing flexural actuators in arrays of sufficiently high density is not feasible. Also, sufficiently high density arrays are not achievable in known shear mode operated systems. The further requirements referred to of multi-channel droplet deposition heads are also not satisfactorily met by flexural or cylindrical forms of actuator. It is accordingly a further object of the invention to provide an improved multi-channel array pulsed droplet deposition apparatus and method of making the same in which the requirements referred to are better accomplished than in known constructions.

Accordingly, the present invention further consists in a multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, comprising opposed top and base walls and shear mode actuator walls of piezo-electric material extending between said top and base walls and arranged in pairs of successive actuator walls to define a plurality of separated liquid channels between the walls of each of said pairs, a nozzle means providing nozzles respectively communicating with said channels, liquid supply means for supplying liquid to said channels for replenishment of droplets ejected from said channels and field electrode means provided on said actuator walls for forming respective actuating fields therein, said actuator walls being so disposed in relation to the direction of said actuating fields as to be laterally deflected by said respective actuating fields to cause change of pressure in the liquid in said channels to effect droplet ejection therefrom. Suitably, said channels are separated by less than the width of a channel. Each channel can be divided longitudinally thereof into two channels by an inactive wall which extends between said top and base walls and normal thereto.

In one form of the array, said piezo-electric material is a piezo-electric ceramic material, such as lead zirconium titanate (PZT), poled in the direction normal to said top and base walls and said electrode means comprise electrode means provided on opposite faces of said actuator walls disposed normal to said top and base walls.

In another form of the array, said piezo-electric material is a crystalline material, such as gadolinium molybdate or Rochelle salt and said electrode means comprise electrodes disposed normal to said actuator walls and to said channels.

The invention further consists in a method of making a multi-channel array pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, comprising the steps of forming a base wall with a layer of piezo-electric material; forming a multiplicity of parallel grooves in said

base wall which extend through said layer of piezo-electric material to afford walls of piezo-electric material between successive grooves, pairs of opposing walls defining between them respective liquid channels; locating electrodes in relation to said walls so that an electric field can be applied to effect shear mode displacement of said walls transversely to said channels; connecting electrical drive circuit means to said electrodes; securing a top wall to said walls to close said liquid channels and providing nozzles and liquid supply means for said liquid channels.

In one form the method of the invention may further be characterised by providing the layers of piezo-electric material on said base wall and forming said grooves so as to extend through both of said layers to provide said upright walls, with upper and lower parts of each of said upright walls adapted when said electrodes are disposed relatively thereto and subjected to electric fields to deflect in shear mode in the same direction transversely to said channels.

In another form the method of the invention is characterised by providing a layer of piezo-electric material on each of said base and top walls, forming at corresponding spacings in each of said layers of piezo-electric material a multiplicity of parallel grooves to provide upstanding walls on said base wall and on said top wall and securing said top wall to said upright walls of the base wall by securing said upright walls formed on said top wall to corresponding upright walls of said upright walls formed on said base wall, the upright walls on the top wall and the upright walls on the base wall being adapted so that when an electric field is applied thereto at said electrodes the upright walls of said top and base walls deflect in the same direction transversely to said channels.

Suitably, an upright inactive wall can be provided between the walls of each of said pairs of walls between which said channels are disposed, thereby to divide each of said channels longitudinally into two channels.

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:-

FIGURE 1(a) is a sectional side elevation of one embodiment of single channel pulsed droplet deposition apparatus in the form of a single channel pulsed ink droplet printhead;

FIGURE 1(b) is a cross-sectional elevation of the printhead of Figure 1(a) taken on the line A-A of that figure;

FIGURE 1(c) is a view similar to Figure 1(b) showing the printhead in the condition where a voltage impulse is applied to the ink channel thereof;

FIGURES 2(a) and 2(b) are cross-sectional elevations of a second embodiment of the printhead of the previous figures, Figure 2(a) showing the printhead before, and Figure 2(b) showing the printhead at the instant of application of an impulse to the ink channel thereof;

FIGURES 3(a) and 3(b) and FIGURES 4(a) and 4(b) are cross-sectional elevations similar to Figures 2(a) and 2(b) of respective third and fourth embodiments of the printhead of the earlier figures;

FIGURES 5(a) and 5(b) illustrate a modification applicable to the embodiments of Figures 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) and Figures 4(a) and 4(b);

FIGURE 6(a) is a perspective view illustrating the behaviour of a different type of piezo-electric material from that employed in the embodiments of the earlier figures;

FIGURE 6(b) illustrates how field electrodes may be employed with the material of Figure 6(a);

FIGURE 7 is a sectional plan view of a modification applicable to the embodiments of the invention illustrated in the previous figures of drawings;

FIGURE 8 is a cross-section of a modified printhead according to this invention;

FIGURE 9(a) is a sectional end elevation of a pulsed droplet deposition apparatus in the form of a multi-channel array pulsed ink jet printhead;

FIGURE 9(b) is a sectional plan view on the line B-B of Figure 9(a);

FIGURE 10(a) is a view similar to Figure 9(a) of a modification of the array printhead of that Figure;

FIGURE 10(b) is a view showing one arrangement of electrode connections employed in the array printhead of Figure 10(a); and

FIGURE 11 is a partly diagrammatic perspective view illustrating a still further modification.

In the Figures, like parts are accorded the same reference numerals.

Referring first to Figures 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c), a single channel pulsed ink droplet printhead 10 consists of a base wall 20 and a top or cover wall 22 between which a single ink channel 24 is formed employing a sandwich construction. The channel is closed by a rigid wall 26 on one side and a shear mode wall actuator 30 on the other. Each of the walls 26 and 30 and the base and cover walls 20 and 22 extend the full length of the channel 24.

The shear-mode actuator consists of a wall 30 of piezo-electric ceramic material, suitably, lead zirconium titanate (PZT), poled in the direction of the axis Z, see Figure 1(b). The wall 30 is constructed in upper and lower parts 32 and 33 which are respectively poled in opposite senses as indicated by the arrows 320 and 330 in Figure 1(c). The parts 32 and 33 are bonded together at their common surface 34 and are rigidly cemented to

the cover and base walls. The parts 32 and 33 can alternatively be parts of a monolithic wall of piezo-electric material, as will be discussed. The faces 35 and 36 of the actuator wall are metallised to afford metal electrodes 38, 39 covering substantially the whole height and length of the actuator wall faces 35 and 36.

The channel 24 formed in this way is closed at one end by a nozzle plate 41 in which nozzle 40 is formed and at the other end an ink supply tube 42 is connected to an ink reservoir 44 (not shown) by a tube 46. Typically, the dimensions of the channel 24 are 20-200 μm by 100-1000 μm in section and 10-40 mm in length, so that the channel has a long aspect ratio. The actuator wall forms one of the longer sides of the rectangular cross-section of the channel.

The wall parts 32 and 33 each behave when subjected to voltage V as a stack of laminae which are parallel to the base wall 20 and top or cover wall 22 and which are rotated in shear mode about an axis at the fixed edge thereof, the cover wall in the case of wall part 32 and the base wall in the case of wall part 33, which extends lengthwise with respect to the wall 30. This produces the effect that the laminae move transversely increasingly as their distance from the fixed edge of the stack increases. The wall parts 32 and 33 thus deflect to a chevron disposition as depicted in Figure 1(c).

The single channel printhead 10 described is capable of emitting ink droplets responsively to applying differential voltage pulses V to the shear mode actuator electrodes 38, 39. Each such pulse sets up an electric field in the direction of the Y axis in the two parts of the actuator wall, normal to the poled Z axis. This develops shear distortion in the piezo-electric ceramic and causes the actuator wall 30 to deflect in the Y axis direction as illustrated in Figure 1(c) into the ink jet channel 24. This displacement establishes a pressure in the ink the length of the channel. Typically a pressure of 30-300 kPa is applied to operate the printhead and this can be obtained with only a small mean deflection normal to the actuator wall since the channel dimension normal to the wall is also small.

Dissipation of the pressure developed in this way in the ink, provided the pressure exceeds a minimum value, causes a droplet of ink to be expelled from the nozzle 40. This occurs by reason of an acoustic pressure step wave which travels the length of the channel to dissipate the energy stored in the ink and actuator. The volume strain or condensation as the pressure wave recedes from the nozzle develops a flow of ink from the nozzle outlet aperture for a period L/a , where a is the effective acoustic velocity of ink in the channel which is of length L. A droplet of ink is expelled during this period. After time L/a the pressure becomes nega-

tive, ink emission ceases and the applied voltage can be removed. Subsequently, as the pressure wave is damped, ink ejected from the channel is replenished from the ink supply and the droplet expulsion cycle can be repeated.

A shear mode actuator of the type illustrated is found to work most efficiently in terms of the pressure generated in the ink and volume of ink droplet expelled when a careful choice of optimum dimensions of the actuator and channel is made. Improved design may also be obtained by stiffening the actuator wall with layers of a material whose modulus of elasticity on the faces of the actuator exceeds that of the ceramic: for example, if the metal electrodes are deposited with thickness greater than is required merely to function as electrodes and are formed of a metal whose elastic modulus exceeds that of the piezo-electric ceramic, the wall has substantially increased flexural rigidity without significantly increasing its shear rigidity. Nickel or rhodium are materials suitable for this purpose. The wall thickness and ink channel width can then be reduced and a more compact printhead thus made. The same effect is accomplished by applying a passivation coating to the wall surfaces, such as aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) or silicon nitride (Si_3N_4) over the metal electrodes of the actuator whose thickness exceeds that required for insulation alone, since these materials are also more rigid than the piezo-electric ceramic. Other means of stiffening the actuator wall are discussed hereinafter and one such means in particular with reference to Figure 7.

A shear mode actuator such as that described possesses a number of advantages over flexural and cylindrical types of actuator. Piezo-electric ceramic used in the shear mode does not couple other modes of piezo-electric distortion. Energisation of the actuator illustrated therefore causes deformation into the channel efficiently without dissipating energy into the surrounding printhead structure. Such flexure of the actuator as occurs retains stored energy compliantly coupled with the energy stored in the ink and contributes to the energy available for droplet ejection. The benefit obtained from rigid metal electrodes reinforces this advantage of this form of actuator. When the actuator is provided in an ink channel of long aspect ratio which operates using an acoustic travelling pressure wave, the actuator compliance is closely coupled with the compliance of the ink and very small actuator deflections (5-200nm) generate a volume displacement sufficient to displace an ink droplet. For these reasons a shear mode actuator proves to be very efficient in terms of material usage and energy, is flexible in design and capable of integration with low voltage electronic drive circuits.

Single channel shear mode actuators can be constructed in several different forms, examples of which are illustrated in Figures 2 to 7. Each of the actuators illustrated in Figures 2 to 5 and 7 is characterised in that it is formed from poled material and the poled axis Z of the actuator lies parallel to the actuator wall surfaces extending between the base wall 20 and cover wall 22 and the actuating electric field is normal to the poled axis Z and the axis of the channel. Deflection of the actuator is along the field axis Y. In each case also the actuator forms one wall of a long aspect ratio acoustic channel, so that actuation is accomplished by a small displacement of the wall acting over a substantial area of the channel side surface. Droplet expulsion is the consequence of pressure dissipation via an acoustic travelling wave.

The shear mode actuator in Figures 2(a) and 2(b) is termed a strip seal actuator. The illustration shows the corresponding printhead 10 including the base wall 20, cover wall 22 and rigid side wall 26. The shear mode wall actuator enclosing the ink jet channel 24 is in this instance a cantilever actuator 50 having a compliant strip seal 54. This is built using a single piece of piezo-electric ceramic 52 poled in the direction of the axis Z and extending the length of the ink jet channel. The faces 55, 56 of the ceramic extending between the base and cover are metallised with metal electrodes 58, 59 covering substantially the whole areas thereof. The ceramic is rigidly bonded at one edge to the base 20 and is joined to the cover 22 by the compliant sealing strip 54 which is bonded to the actuator 50 and the cover 22. The channel as previously described is closed at one of its respective ends by a nozzle plate 41 formed with a nozzle 40 and, at the other end, tube 42 connects the channel with ink reservoir 44.

In the case of Figures 2(a) and 2(b), actuation by applying an electric field develops shear mode distortion in the actuator, which deflects in cantilever mode and develops pressure in the ink in the channel. The performance of the actuator has the best characteristics when careful choice is made of the dimensions of the actuator and channel, the dimensions and compliance of the metal electrodes 58, 59 being also preferably optimised. The deflection of the actuator is illustrated in Figure 2(b).

An alternative design of shear mode actuator is illustrated in Figures 3(a) and 3(b), in which case a compliant seal strip 541 is continuous across the surface of the cover 22 adjoining the fixed wall 26 and the actuator 50. A seal strip of this type has advantages in construction but is found to perform less effectively after optimisation of the parameters is carried out than the preceding designs.

Referring now to Figures 4(a) and 4(b) a shear mode wall actuator 60 comprises a single piece of

piezo-electric ceramic 61 poled in the direction of the axis Z normal to the top and base walls. The ceramic piece is bonded rigidly to the base and top walls. The faces 65 and 66 are metallised with metal electrodes 68, 69 in their lower half and electrodes 68' and 69' in their upper half, connections to the electrodes being arranged to apply field voltage V in opposite senses in the upper and lower halves of the ceramic piece. A sufficient gap is maintained between the electrodes 68 and 68', 69 and 69' to ensure that the electric fields in the ceramic are each below the material voltage breakdown. Although in this embodiment the shear mode wall actuator is constructed from a single piece of ceramic, because of its electrode configuration which provides opposite fields in the upper and lower half thereof it has a shear mode deflection closely similar to that of the two part actuator in Figures 1(a) and 1(b).

Referring now to Figures 5(a) and 5(b), an actuator wall 400 has upper and lower active parts 401, 402 poled in the direction of the Z axis and an inactive part 410 therebetween. Electrodes 403, 404 are disposed on opposite sides of wall part 401 and electrodes 405 and 406 are disposed on opposite sides of wall part 402. If the wall parts 401 and 402 are poled in opposite senses, a voltage V is applied through connections (not shown) in the same sense along the Y axis to the electrode pairs 403, 404 and 405, 406 but if the wall parts 401, 402 are poled in the same sense the voltage V is applied in opposite senses to the electrode pairs 403, 404 and 405, 406. In either case the deflection of the wall actuator is as shown in Figure 5(b).

In the case of the embodiments described, with the exception of that form of Figure 1(b) where the actuator wall parts are joined at the surface 34, the base wall 20, side wall 26 and actuator wall facing wall 26 can be made from material of rectangular cross-section comprising a single piece of piezo-electric ceramic material or a laminate including one or more layers of piezo-electric ceramic material and cutting a groove of rectangular cross-section through the piezo-electric material to form channel 24 side wall 26 and the facing actuator wall which is then or previously has been electrically poled in known manner as required. Cover or top wall 22 is then secured directly or by a sealing strip as dictated by the embodiment concerned to the uppermost surfaces of the side walls to close the top side of the channel 24. Thereafter, nozzle plate 41 in which nozzle 40 is formed is rigidly secured to one end of the channel.

As an alternative to piezo-electric ceramic, certain crystalline materials such as gadolinium molybdate (GMO) or Rochelle salt can be employed in the realisation of the above described

embodiments. These are unpoled materials which provided they are cut to afford a specific crystalline orientation, will deflect in shear mode normal to the direction of an applied field. This behaviour is illustrated in Figure 6(a) which shows a wall 500 of GMO having upper and lower wall parts 502; 504 disposed one above the other and secured together at a common face 506. The wall parts are cut in the plane of the 'a' and 'b' axes and so that the 'a' and 'b' axes in the upper wall part are normal to those axes in the lower wall part. When upper face 508 of wall part 502 and lower face 510 of wall part 504 are held fixed and electric fields indicated by arrows 512 and 514 (which can be oppositely directed or directed in the same sense) are applied respectively to the wall parts 502 and 504, lateral shear mode deflection occurs. As shown in broken lines 516, 518, 520 this deflection is a maximum on the common face 506 and tapers to zero at the faces 508 and 510. It will be apparent that as with the embodiment of Figures 5(a) and 5(b) the wall parts 502 and 504 may be provided therebetween with an inactive wall part. This arrangement is appropriate with GMO whose activity is typically 100 times that of PZT.

The preferred electrode arrangement is shown in Figure 6(b) where electrodes 522 and 524 are provided at opposite ends of the wall 500 and electrodes 526 and 528 are provided at intermediate equally spaced locations along the wall. The electrodes 522 and 528 are connected together to terminal 530 as are the electrodes 524 and 526 to terminal 532. A voltage is applied between said terminals resulting in electric fields 534 and 540 in the wall parts between the electrodes 522 and 526, electric fields 536 and 542 in the wall parts between the electrodes 526 and 528, and electric fields 538 and 544 between the electrodes 528 and 524, all the fields being directed as shown by the arrows. Rochelle salt behaves generally in a similar manner to GMO.

In the modification illustrated in sectional plan view in Figure 7, which is applicable to all the previously described embodiments of the invention as well as to those depicted in Figures 9(a) and 9(b) and 10(a) and 10(b), the rigid wall 26 and the opposite actuator wall (30, 50, 60 and 400 of the embodiments illustrated in the previous drawings) with its electrodes are of sinuous form in plan view to afford stiffening thereof as an alternative to using thickened or coated electrodes as previously described.

An alternative way of stiffening the actuator walls is to taper the walls where they are single part active walls and to tape each active part where the walls each have two active parts from the root to tip of each active part. By "root" is meant the fixed location of the wall or wall part. The tapering

is desirably such that the tip is 80 per cent or more of the thickness of the root. With such a configuration, the field across the tip of the actuator wall or wall part is stronger than the field across the root so that greater shear deflection occurs at the tip than at the root. Also, the wall or wall part is stiffer because it is thicker where it is subject to the highest bending moment, in the root.

It will be appreciated that other forms of single channel printheads apart from those so far described, can be made within the ambit of the invention. Referring for example to Figure 8, a channel 29 is made by cutting or otherwise forming generally triangular section grooves 801 in respective facing surfaces of two similar pieces of material 803 which may comprise piezo-electric ceramic material or may each include a layer of such material in which the generally triangular groove is formed. The facing surfaces 805 of said pieces of material are secured together to form the channel after the piezo-electric material at the side of the groove of one of the pieces and at a corresponding side of the groove of the other of said pieces has applied thereto the field electrodes 807. The actuator thus formed is of the two part wall form shown in Figures 1(a) and 1(b) but with the actuator wall parts forming two adjacent side walls of the channel.

Referring now to Figures 9(a) and 9(b), a pulsed droplet ink jet printhead 600 comprises a base wall 601 and a top wall 602 between which extend shear mode actuator walls 603 having oppositely poled upper and lower wall parts 605, 607 as shown by arrows 609 and 611 the poling direction being normal to the top and base walls. The walls 603 are arranged in pairs to define channels 613 therebetween and between successive pairs of the walls 603 which define the channel 613 are spaces 615 which are narrower than the channels 613. At one end of the channels 615 is secured a nozzle plate 617 formed with nozzles 618 for the respective channels and at opposite sides of each actuator wall 603 are electrodes 619 and 621 in the form of metallised layers applied to the actuator wall surfaces. The electrodes are passivated with an insulating material (not shown) and the electrodes which are disposed in the spaces 615 are connected to a common earth 623 whilst the electrodes in the channels 613 are connected to a silicon chip 625 which provides the actuator drive circuits. As already described in connection with Figures 1 to 5 the wall surfaces of the actuator walls carrying the electrodes may be stiffened by thickening or coating of the electrodes or, as described in relation to Figure 7, by making the walls of sinuous form.

In operation, a voltage applied to the electrodes in each channel causes the walls facing the

channel to be displaced into the channel and generate pressure in the ink in the channel. Pressure dissipation causes ejection of a droplet from the channel in a period L/a where L is the channel length and a is the velocity of the acoustic pressure wave. The voltage pulse applied to the electrodes of the channel is held for the period L/a for the condensation of the acoustic wave to be completed. The droplet size can be made smaller by terminating the voltage pulse before the end of the period L/a or by varying the amplitude of the voltage. This is useful in tone and colour printing.

The printhead 600 is manufactured by first laminating pre-poled layers of piezo-electric ceramic to base and top walls 601 and 603, the thickness of these layers equating to the height of the wall parts 605 and 607. Parallel grooves are next formed by cutting with parallel, diamond dust impregnated, disks mounted on a common shaft or by laser cutting at the spacings dictated by the width of the channels 613 and spaces 615. Depending on the linear density of the channels this may be accomplished in one or more passes of the disks. The electrodes are next deposited suitably, by vacuum deposition, on the surfaces of the poled wall parts and then passivated by applying a layer of insulation thereto and the walls parts 605, 607 are cemented together to form the channels 613 and spaces 615. Next the nozzle plate 617 in which the nozzles have been formed is bonded to the part defining the channels and spaces at common ends thereof after which, at the ends of the spaces and channels remote from the nozzle plate 617, the connections to the common earth 623 and chip 625 are applied.

The construction described enables pulsed ink droplet array printheads to be made with channels at linear densities of 2 or more per mm so that much higher densities are achievable by this mode of construction than has hitherto been possible with array printheads. Printheads can be disposed side by side to extend the line of print to desired length and closed spaced parallel lines of printheads directed towards a printline or corresponding printlines enable high density printing to be achieved. Each channel is independently actuated and has two active walls per channel although it is possible to depole walls at corresponding sides of each channel after cutting of the channel and intervening space grooves.

This would normally be done by heating above the Curie temperature by laser or by suitable masking to leave exposed the walls to be depoled and then subjecting those walls to radiant heat to raise them above the Curie temperature.

In another construction, illustrated in Figures 10(a) and 10(b), inactive walls 630 can be formed which divide each liquid channel 613 longitudinally

into two such channels having side walls defined respectively by one of the active walls 603 and one of the inactive walls 630. The walls 630 may be rendered inactive by depoling as described or by an electrode arrangement as shown in Figure 10-(b) in which it will be seen that electrodes on opposite sides of the walls 630 which are poled are held at the same potential so that the walls 630 are not activated whilst the electrodes at opposite sides of the active walls apply an electric field thereto to effect shear mode deflection thereof.

The construction of Figures 10(a) and 10(b) is less active than that of Figures 9(a) and 9(b) and therefore needs higher voltage and energy for its operation.

Shear mode actuation does not generate in the channels significant longitudinal stress and strains which give rise to cross-talk. Also, as poling is normal to the sheet of piezo-electric material laminated to the base and top or cover walls, the piezo-electric material is conveniently provided in sheet form.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the construction of the embodiment described with reference to Figures 9(a) and 9(b) and 10(a) and 10(b) can be achieved by methods modified somewhat from those described. For example, the oppositely poled layers could be cemented together and to the base or cover wall and the channel and space grooves 613 and 615 formed thereafter by cutting with disks or by laser. The electrodes and their insulating layers would thereafter be applied prior to securing the nozzle plate 617 and making the earth and silicon chip connections.

In a further modification of the structure and method of construction of the pulsed droplet ink jet array printhead described with reference to Figures 9(a) and 9(b), a single sheet of piezo-electric material is poled perpendicularly to opposite top and bottom surfaces of the sheet the poling being in respective opposite senses adjacent said top and bottom surfaces. Between the oppositely poled regions there may be an inactive region. The sheet is laminated to a base layer and the cutting of the channel and intervening space grooves then follows and the succeeding process steps are as described for the modification in which oppositely poled layers are laminated to the base layer and grooves formed therein. Alternatively, the base and top walls may each have a sheet of poled piezo-electric material laminated thereto, the piezo-electric material being poled normal to the base or top wall to which it is secured. Laminated to each sheet of piezo-electric material is a further sheet of inactive material so that respective three layer assemblies are provided in which the grooves to form the shear mode actuator walls are cut or otherwise formed. Electrodes are then applied to the actuator

walls as required and the assemblies are mutually secured with the grooves of one assembly in facing relationship with those of the other assembly thereby to form the ink channels and spaces between said channels.

It will be understood that the multi-channel array embodiments of the invention can be realised with the ink channels thereof employing shear mode actuators of the forms described in connection with Figures 1 to 7 thereof.

Although in the embodiments of the invention described above, the ink supply is connected to the end of the ink channel or ink channel array remote from the nozzle plate, the ink supply can be connected at some other point of the channel or channels intermediate the ends thereof. Furthermore, it is possible as shown in Figure 11, to effect supply of ink by way of the nozzle or nozzles. The nozzle plate 741, includes a recess 743 around each nozzle 740, in the surface of the nozzle plate remote from the channels. Each such recess 743 has an edge opening to an ink reservoir shown diagrammatically at 744. The described acoustic wave causes, on actuation of a channel, an ink droplet to be ejected from the open ink surface immediately above the nozzle. Ink in the channel is then replenished from the recess 743, which is in turn replenished from the reservoir 744.

Although the described embodiments of the invention concern pulsed droplet ink jet printers, the invention also embraces other forms of pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, for example, such apparatus for depositing a coating without contact on a moving web and apparatus for depositing photo resist, sealant, etchant, dilutant, photo developer, dye etc. Further, it will be understood that the multi-channel array forms of the invention described may instead of piezo-electric ceramic materials employ piezo-electric crystalline substances such as GMO and Rochelle salt.

Reference is made to co-pending application No. 88300146.3 the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Claims

1. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus comprising a liquid droplet ejection nozzle, a pressure chamber with which said nozzle communicates and from which said nozzle is supplied with liquid for droplet ejection, a shear mode actuator comprising piezo-electric material and electrode means for applying an electric field thereto, and liquid supply means for replenishing in said chamber liquid expelled from said nozzle by operation of said actuator, wherein said actuator is disposed so as to be able under an electric field applied between

said electrode means to move in relation to said chamber in shear mode in the direction of said field to change the liquid pressure in said chamber and thereby cause droplet ejection from said nozzle.

2. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said chamber has a side wall of which said actuator forms a part at least, the liquid of said chamber and said actuator being thereby closely coupled.

3. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said chamber is of generally rectangular cross-section formed by a pair of opposed longer side walls and a pair of opposed shorter side walls and said actuator provides part at least of one of said longer side walls.

4. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim and in which said chamber comprises a channel, wherein said shear mode actuator is provided in a wall of piezo-electric material having inner and outer wall faces extending alongside said channel and said electrode means comprise electrodes which are provided on and extend over substantial parts of said wall faces for applying an electric field in a direction transversely to said wall faces, said piezo-electric material being disposed so as to be displaceable in shear mode in the direction of said field transversely to said channel to cause droplet ejection from said nozzle.

5. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 4, wherein said actuator wall extends a substantial part of the length of said channel from said nozzle.

6. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 or Claim 5, wherein said actuator wall of piezo-electric material has opposite substantially parallel edge surfaces extending normal to said inner and outer wall faces along which it is connected to said channel in liquid tight manner, one of said edge surfaces being rigidly connected to said channel and a compliant sealing strip connecting the other of said edge surfaces to said channel.

7. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls sandwiched between said top and base walls, one of said side walls forming said actuator wall, wherein said sealing strip extends over the whole of a surface of the top wall adjoining the side walls.

8. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls, one of said

side walls providing said actuator wall, wherein said side and base walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material.

9. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 4, wherein said actuator wall of piezo-electric material is formed with upper and lower oppositely orientated parts and opposite edge surfaces of said actuator wall which extend normal to said inner and outer faces thereof and lengthwise of said channel are secured to said channel in liquid tight manner whereby said applied electric field serves to deflect said actuator wall transversely to said channel.

10. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said actuator wall is formed with an inactive part intermediate said oppositely orientated parts.

11. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 or Claim 5, wherein said actuator wall of piezo-electric material is formed with opposite edge surfaces extending normal to said inner and outer faces and lengthwise of said channel which are secured to said channel and in that said electrodes comprise two pairs of opposed electrodes, one electrode of each pair being provided on and extending lengthwise of each of said inner and outer wall faces and said electrodes on the same face of each of said wall faces being spaced apart transversely thereof, whereby fields in respective opposite senses can be imparted to said actuator wall between the electrodes of each of said pairs of opposed electrodes to deflect said actuator wall transversely to said channel.

12. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 11, wherein said actuator wall is formed with upper and lower parts and with an inactive part between said upper and lower parts.

13. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 9 to 12 and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls, one of said side walls providing said actuator wall, wherein said side and base walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material.

14. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 9 to 12, wherein said channel is formed from two similar pieces of piezo-electric material and each formed in a corresponding side thereof with a groove of generally triangular section, said pieces being secured together with said grooves in mutually facing disposition to form said channel, two adjoining sides of which provided respectively by said similar pieces of piezo-electric material together constituting said actuator wall.

15. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 4 to 14, wherein said nozzle and said liquid supply means are connected to said channel at respective opposite ends thereof.

16. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 4 to 14, wherein said liquid supply means are connected to said channel for liquid replenishment therein by way of said nozzle.

17. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 4 to 13, wherein said inner and outer faces of said actuator wall are sinuous in plan view.

18. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said inner and outer sinuous wall faces of said actuator wall extend in parallel.

19. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said electrodes are coated with a layer of material having an elastic modulus greater than that of the actuator material which serves to increase the flexural rigidity of said actuator more than the shear rigidity thereof.

20. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said layer comprises a layer of insulating material.

21. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said electrodes are made of thickness greater than that required for electrical functioning thereof.

22. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said piezo-electric material is a poled ferroelectric ceramic such as lead zirconium titanate (PZT).

23. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus comprising a liquid droplet ejection nozzle, a pressure chamber with which said nozzle communicates and from which said nozzle is supplied with liquid for droplet ejection, a shear mode actuator comprising piezo-electric material and electrode means for applying an electric field thereto, and liquid supply means for replenishing in said chamber liquid expelled from said nozzle by operation of said actuator, wherein said actuator comprises crystalline material orientated for shear mode displacement, under an electric field applied by way of said electrode means, transversely to said field and is disposed so as to be able to move in relation to said chamber under said applied field to change the pressure in the chamber and thereby cause droplet ejection from said nozzle.

24. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in claim 23, wherein said chamber has a side wall of which said actuator forms a part at least, the liquid of said chamber and said actuator being thereby closely coupled.

25. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in claim 24, wherein said chamber is of generally rectangular cross-section formed by a pair of opposed longer side walls and a pair of opposed shorter side walls and said actuator provides part at least of one of said longer side walls.

26. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any one of Claims 23 to 25, and in which said chamber comprises a channel, wherein said shear mode actuator is a wall of piezo-electric material having inner and outer faces extending alongside said channel and said electrodes are disposed normal to said faces for applying an electric field in a direction lengthwise of said wall, said piezo-electric material being orientated so as to be displaceable in shear mode in a direction transversely to said field direction and to said channel to cause droplet ejection from said nozzle.

27. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 26, wherein said actuator wall extends a substantial part of the length of said channel from said nozzle.

28. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 26 or Claim 27, wherein said actuator wall has opposite substantially parallel edge surfaces extending normal to said inner and outer wall faces along which it is connected to said channel in liquid tight manner, one of said edge surfaces being secured to said channel and a compliant sealing strip connecting the other of said edge surfaces to said channel.

29. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 28, and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls sandwiched between said top and base walls, one of said side walls forming said actuator wall, wherein said sealing strip extends over the whole of a surface of the top wall adjoining the side walls.

30. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 28 or Claim 29, and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls, one of said side walls providing said actuator wall, wherein said side and base walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material.

31. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 28, wherein said actuator wall is provided with a series of electrodes spaced along the length of said wall, each disposed normal to said inner and outer wall faces and alternate electrodes in said series are electrically connected for application of electric fields in opposite senses in the lengthwise direction of said wall between successive electrodes of said series.

32. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 26, wherein said actuator wall is formed with upper and lower oppositely orientated parts and opposite edge surfaces of said actuator wall which extend normal to said inner and outer faces thereof and lengthwise of said channel are secured to said channel in liquid tight manner whereby said applied electric field serves to deflect said actuator wall parts transversely to said channel.

33. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 32, wherein each of said upper and lower wall parts is provided with a series of electrodes correspondingly spaced along the length of said wall, each disposed normal to said inner and outer wall faces and alternate electrodes in each series are electrically connected for application of electric fields in opposite senses in the lengthwise direction of said wall between successive electrodes, the field directions in adjoining parts of the upper and lower wall parts between corresponding pairs of electrodes in the series of the upper and the series of the lower wall part being opposed.

34. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 32 or Claim 33, and in which said channel is of rectangular cross-section having opposed top and base walls and opposed side walls, one of said side walls providing said actuator wall, wherein said side and base walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material.

35. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 32 or Claim 33, wherein said channel is formed from two similar pieces of material including piezo-electric material and each formed in a corresponding side thereof with a groove of generally triangular section, said pieces being secured together with said grooves in mutually facing disposition to form said channel, two adjoining sides of which provided respectively by said similar pieces of piezo-electric material together constituting said actuator wall.

36. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any one of Claims 32 to 35, wherein said actuator wall is formed with an intermediate inactive wall part between said upper and lower oppositely orientated wall parts.

37. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 36, wherein said intermediate inactive wall part is substantially longer in the direction between said upper and lower parts than either of said upper and lower wall parts.

38. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any one of Claims 26 to 37, wherein said nozzle and said liquid supply means are connected to said channel at respective opposite ends thereof.

39. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 26 to 37, wherein said liquid supply means are connected to said channel for liquid replenishment therein by way of said nozzle.

40. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any one of Claims 26 to 39, wherein said inner and outer faces of said actuator wall are sinuous in plan view.

41. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 40, wherein said inner and outer sinuous wall faces of said actuator wall extend in parallel.

42. A pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in any one of Claims 23 to 39, wherein said piezoelectric material is gadolinium molybdate or Rochelle salt.

43. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, comprising opposed top and base walls and shear mode actuator walls of piezoelectric material extending between said top and base walls and arranged in pairs of successive actuator walls to define a plurality of separated liquid channels between the walls of each of said pairs, a nozzle means providing nozzles respectively communicating with said channels, liquid supply means for supplying liquid to said channels for replenishment of droplets ejected from said channels and field electrode means provided on said actuator walls for forming respective actuating fields therein, said actuator walls being so disposed in relation to the direction of said actuating fields as to be laterally deflected by said respective actuating fields to cause change of pressure in the liquid in said channels to effect droplet ejection therefrom.

44. A multi-channel array, pulsed drop deposition apparatus as claimed in Claim 43, wherein said channels are separated by less than the width of a channel.

45. A multi-channel array, pulsed drop deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 43 or Claim 44, wherein said base and actuator walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezoelectric material.

46. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 43 to 45, characterised in that a sealing strip extends over the surface of said top wall facing said actuator walls.

47. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in Claims 43 or Claim 44, wherein each of said actuator walls is formed with an upper part and a lower part, said wall parts being orientated for lateral shear mode displacement relatively to said channels to effect droplet ejection therefrom.

48. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, as claimed in Claim 47, wherein said top wall and said upper parts of said actuator walls are formed from a single piece of material including piezo-electric material and said base wall and said lower parts of said actuator walls are formed from a further single piece of piezo-electric material.

49. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 43 to 48, characterised in that each channel is divided longitudinally thereof into two channels by an inactive wall which extends between said top and base walls and normal thereto.

50. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 43 to 49, characterised in that said piezo-electric material is a piezo-electric ceramic material, such as lead zirconium titanate (PZT), poled in the direction normal to said top and base walls and said electrode means comprise electrodes provided on opposite faces of said actuator walls disposed normal to said top and base walls.

51. A multi-channel array, pulsed droplet deposition apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 43 to 49, characterised in that said piezo-electric material is a crystalline material, such as gadolinium molybdate or Rochelle salt and said electrode means comprise electrodes disposed normal to said actuator walls and to said channels.

52. The method of making a multi-channel array pulsed droplet deposition apparatus, comprising the steps of

a) forming a base wall with a layer of piezo-electric material

(b) forming a multiplicity of parallel grooves in said base wall which extend through said layer of piezo-electric material to afford walls of piezo-electric material between successive grooves, pairs of opposing walls defining between them respective liquid channels

(c) locating electrodes in relation to said walls so that an electric field can be applied to effect shear mode displacement of said walls transversely to said channels

(d) connecting electrical drive circuit means to said electrodes

(e) securing a top wall to said walls to close said liquid channels

(f) providing nozzles and liquid supply means for said liquid channels.

53. The method claimed in Claim 52, further comprising providing two layers of piezo-electric material on said base wall and forming said grooves so as to extend through both of said layers to provide said upright walls, with upper and lower parts of each of said upright walls adapted when

said electrodes are disposed relatively thereto and subjected to electric fields to deflect in shear mode in the same direction transversely to said channels.

54. The method claimed in Claim 52, further comprising providing a layer of piezo-electric material on each of said base and top walls, forming at corresponding spacings in each of said layers of piezo-electric material a multiplicity of parallel grooves to provide upstanding walls on said base wall and on said top wall and securing said top wall to said upright walls of the base wall by securing said upright walls formed on said top wall to corresponding upright walls of said upright walls formed on said base wall, the upright walls on the top wall and the upright walls on the base wall being adapted so that when an electric field is applied thereto at said electrodes the upright walls of said top and base walls deflect in the same direction transversely to said channels.

55. The method claimed in any one of Claims 52 to 54, further comprising providing an upright inactive wall between the walls of each of said pairs of walls between which said channels are disposed, thereby to divide each of said channels longitudinally into two channels.

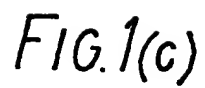
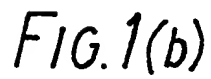
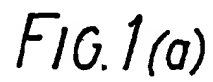
56. The method claimed in Claim 55, further comprising locating electrodes relatively to said inactive walls and maintaining, during operation, said electrodes at equal potentials to prevent shear mode displacement of said inactive walls.

57. The method claimed in any one of Claims 52 to 56, wherein said liquid supply means are provided at ends of the channels remote from said nozzles.

58. The method claimed in any one of Claims 52 to 56, wherein said liquid supply means are provided at respective ends of said channels adjacent said nozzles for replenishment through said nozzles of liquid in said channels expelled from said nozzles.

59. The method claimed in any one of Claims 52 to 58, wherein PZT is employed as said piezo-electric material.

60. The method claimed in any one of Claims 52 to 58, wherein a piezo-electric crystalline material such as GMO or Rochelle salt is employed as said piezo-electric material.



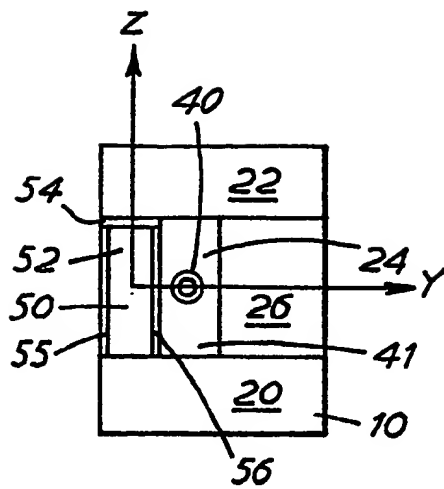


FIG. 2(a)

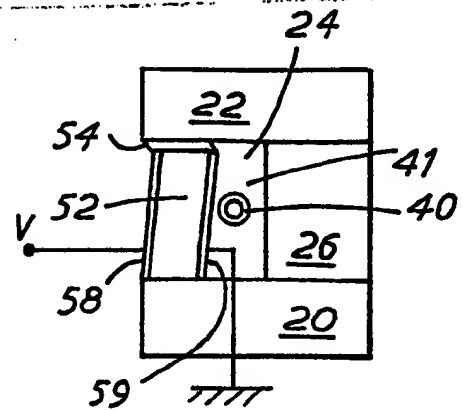


FIG. 2(b)

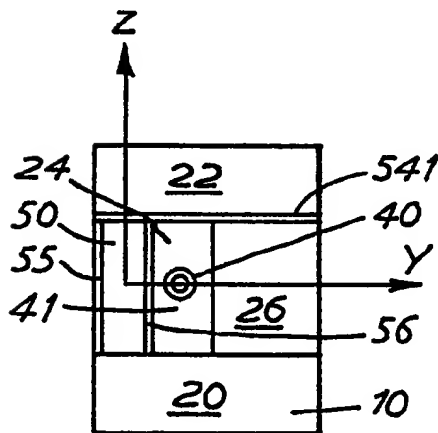


FIG. 3(a)

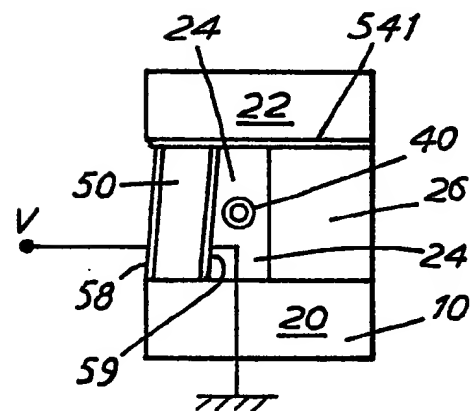


FIG. 3(b)

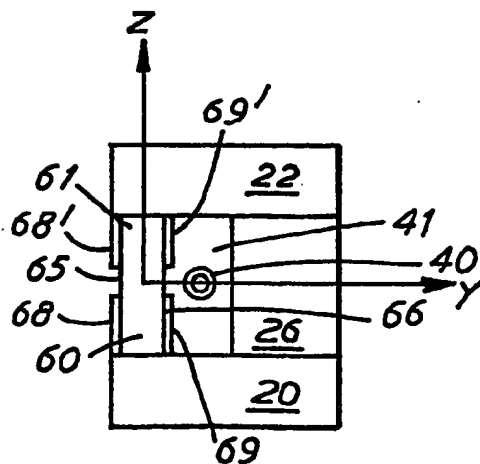


FIG. 4(a)

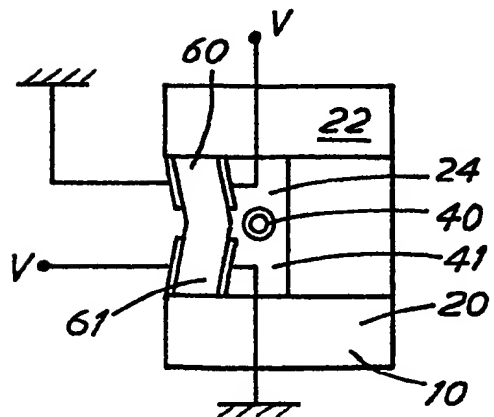


FIG. 4(b)

Neu eingereicht / Newly filed
Nouvellement déposé

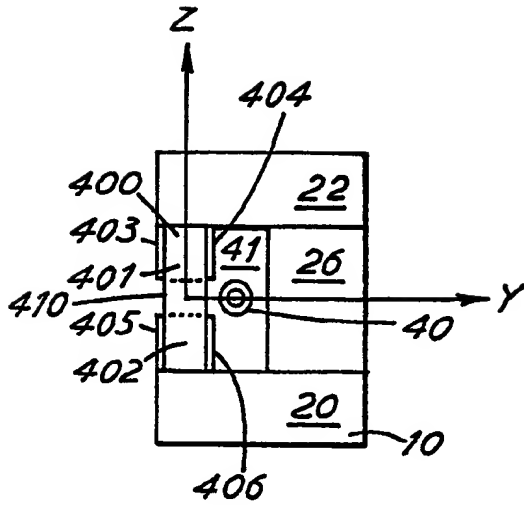


FIG. 5(a)

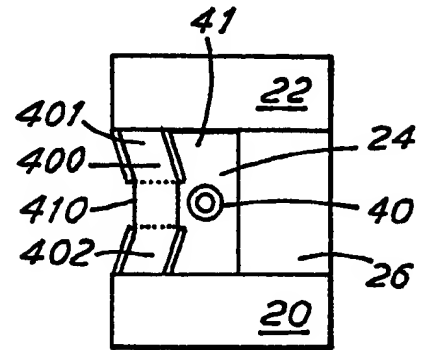


FIG. 5(b)

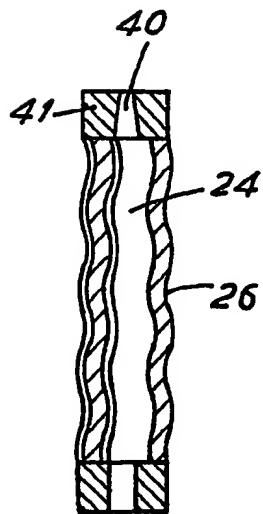


FIG. 7

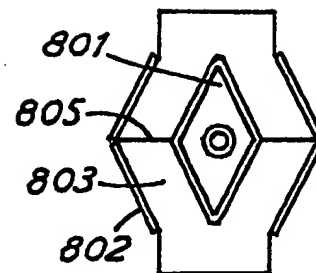


FIG. 8

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Nouvellement déposé

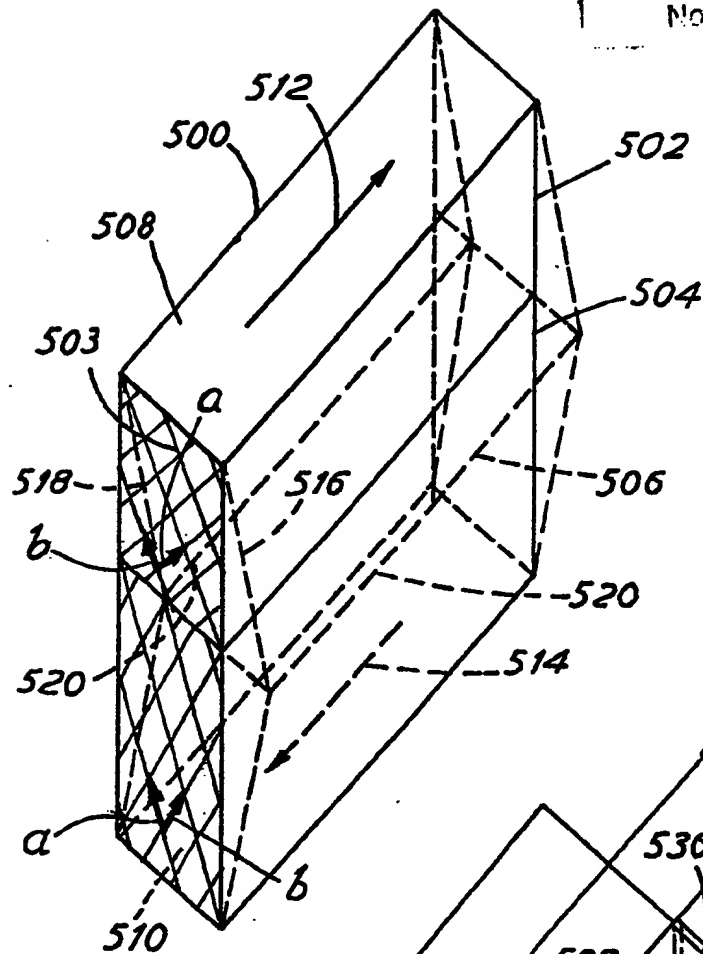
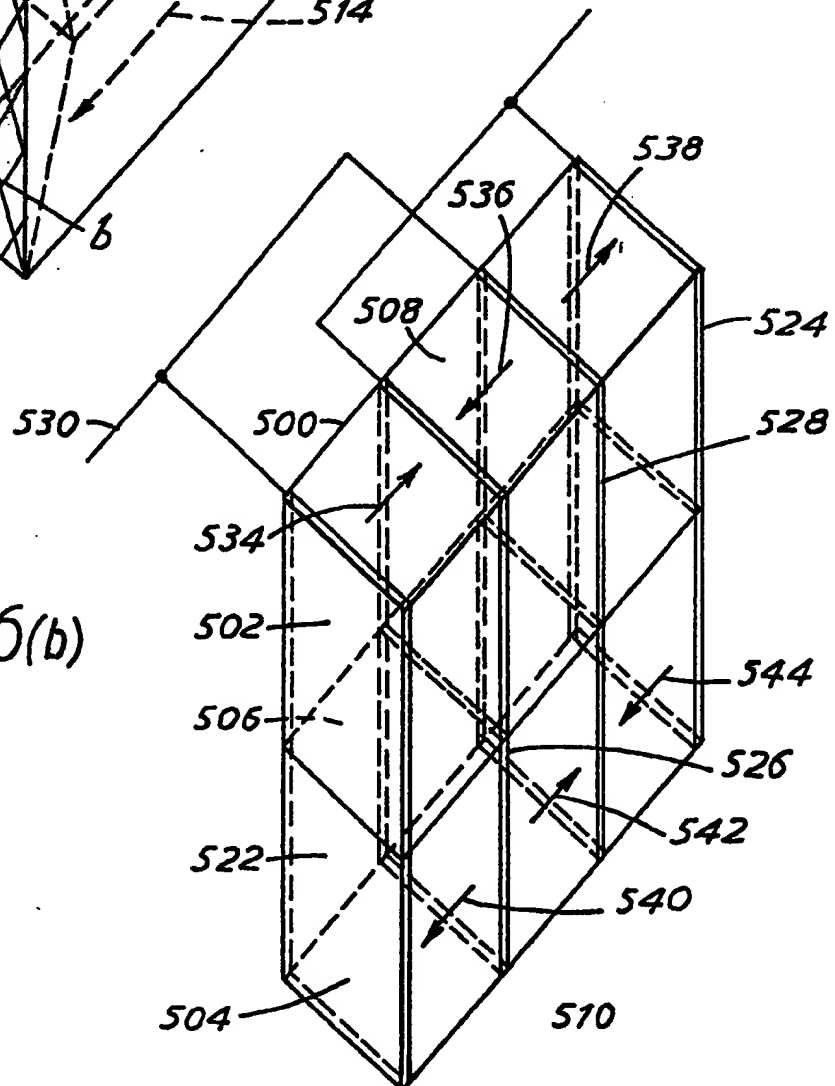


FIG. 6(a)

FIG. 6(b)



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Non-alternant dispose

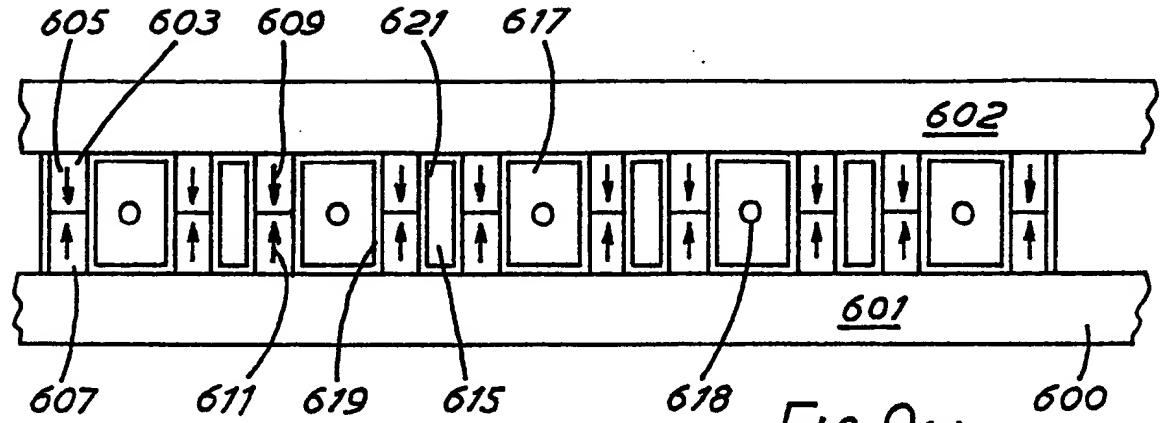


FIG. 9(a)

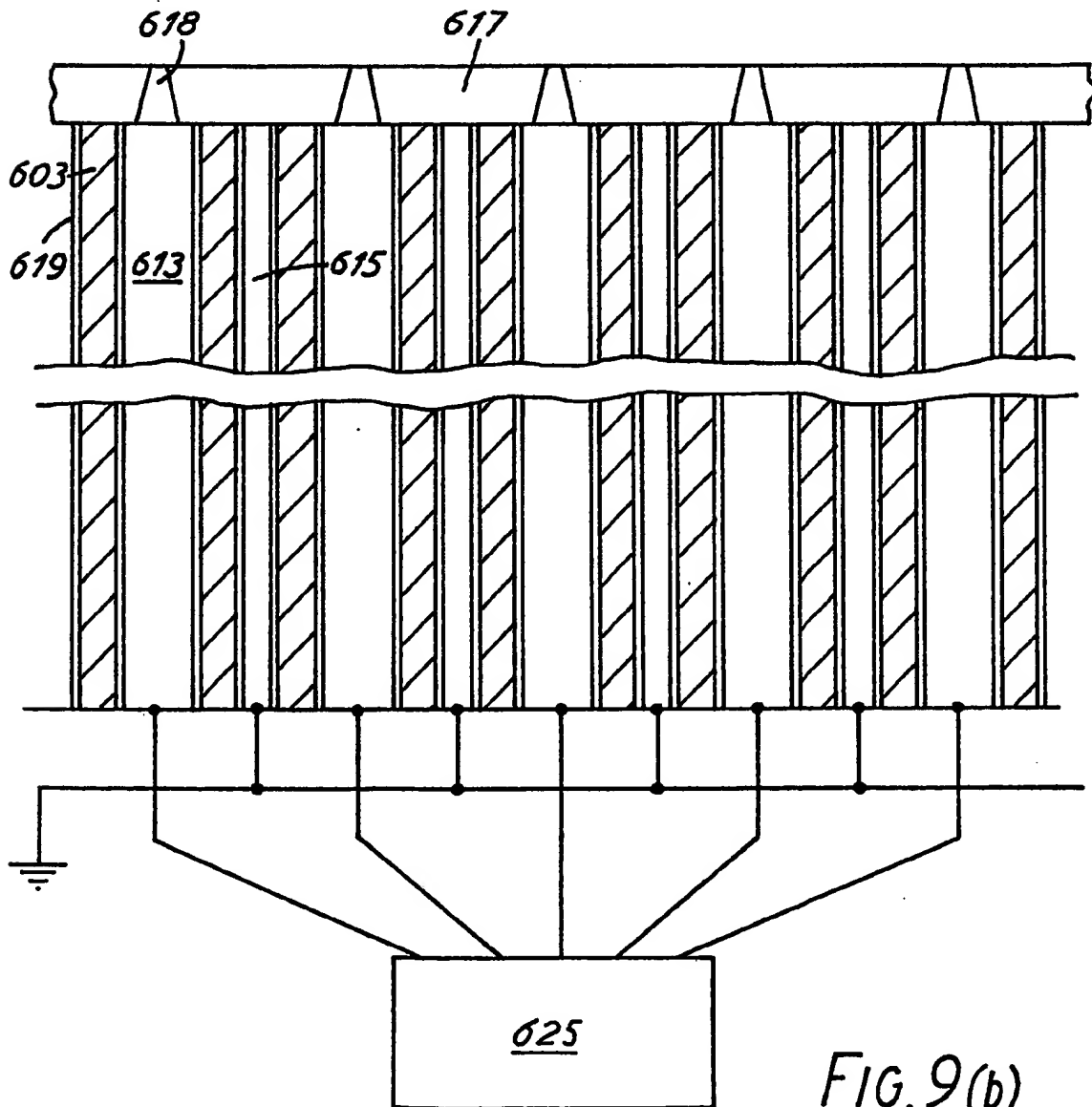


FIG. 9(b)

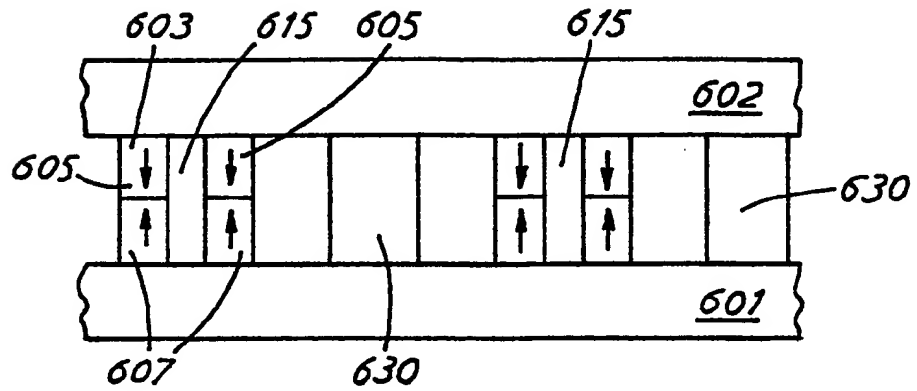


FIG. 10(a)

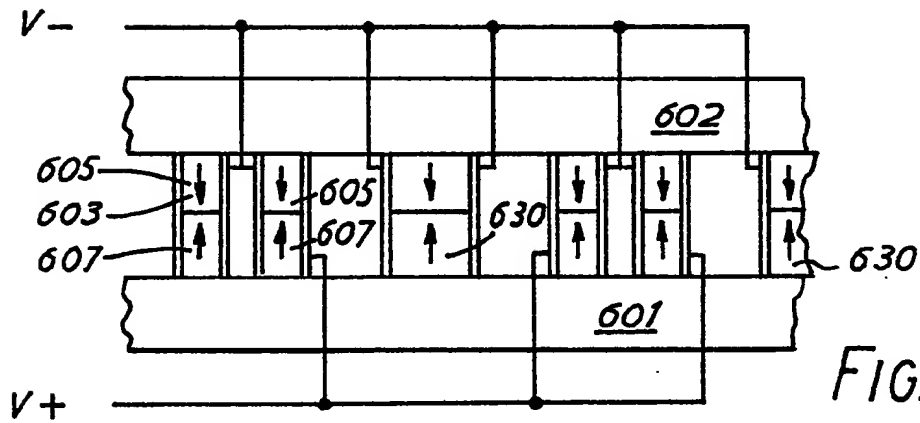


FIG. 10(b)

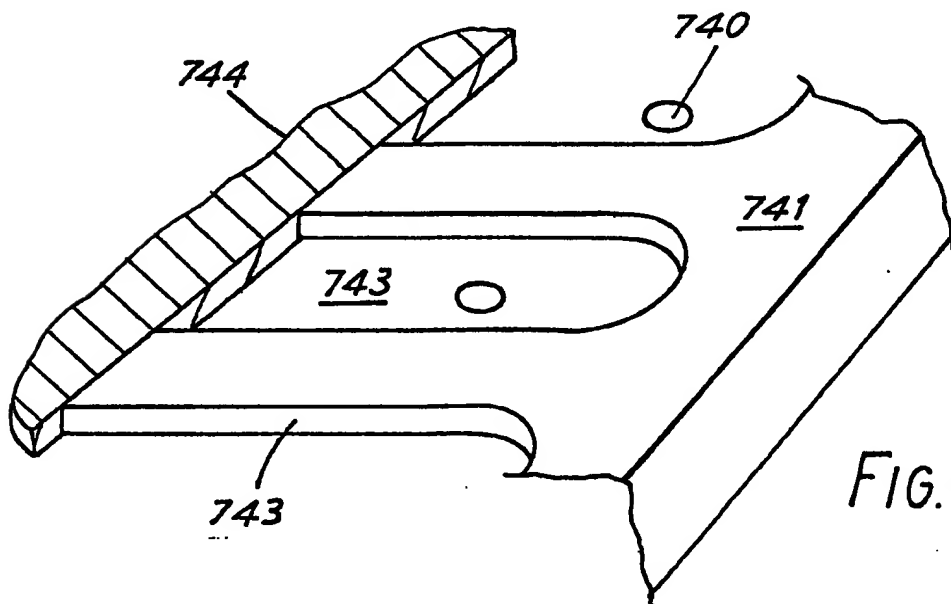


FIG. 11



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 88 30 0144

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.4)
D,A	US-A-4 584 590 (K.H. FISCHBECK) * Whole document *	1	B 41 J 3/04 H 01 L 41/08
A	GB-A-2 050 949 (XEROX CORP.)		
A	GB-A-2 047 628 (XEROX CORP.)		
A	IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 22, no. 6, November 1979, pages 2527-2529, Armonk, New York, US; K.K. SHIH et al.: "Application of GMO as an active element to printing mechanism"		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.4)
			B 41 J H 01 L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 22-04-1988	Examiner VAN DEN MEERSCHAUT G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			